



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

such class is necessary to the health of the social state. At the same time, he prefers that the peasant should own a patch of land, which he may cultivate with good heart, rather than be always the tenant even of a merciful landlord. His ideal of a true system is one which shall combine the excellences of the French and the English.

The most remarkable institution mentioned in the volume is the Hants and Wilts Educational Society, founded in 1853, the object of which is to aid literary and scientific institutions, libraries and reading circles, to circulate books, to establish evening classes and schools, and to sustain courses of free public lectures. This society has already taken large proportions, and has been successful beyond the most sanguine hopes of its projectors.

5.—*La Vie dans le Nouveau-Monde.* Par XAVIER EYMA. Paris: Poulet-Malassis. 1862. 12mo. pp. 355.

WHEN will the reservoir of stories, legends, recollections, and impressions of American life and manners, upon which M. Xavier Eyma has been drawing for the last nine years, be finally exhausted? In 1853, he began the series with an account of the "Women of the New World"; and the issue which now comes under our notice completes the dozen, though it by no means closes the list, of his American reminiscences. He has given two goodly octavos to a solid criticism and description of American "men and institutions"; two more octavos to a history of the States and Territories; one volume to the "Black-Skins," in which he sketches with admirable fidelity the peculiarities and the iniquities of slave life in the South; and one volume to the "Red-Skins," in which he shows the Indian tribes as they are. Besides these, he has told of the islands of the West Indies, of their corsairs and buccaneers, and of the social life of the various classes in America, native and immigrant, and has devoted one amusing volume to "American Eccentricities." In such a mass of material there must of course be repetition; nor are any of the views especially profound. M. Eyma is in no sense a philosopher. He loves story-telling better than disquisition, and arranges his materials rather for romantic effect than for scientific accuracy. His reflection and prophecy are incidental rather than essential, even in the gravest of his works.

In this new collection there are five chapters. He first illustrates the crimes of Southern society by a story of New Orleans, half tragic, half comic; the scene of the second narrative is in Cuba, in the neighborhood of Havana, and around a tale of blood are grouped very pleasant sketches of the plantation life of that rich island and the manners

of the gay Creole city. The third chapter is devoted to the Everglades of Florida, and the Indian wars, with Billy Bowlegs as the hero. In the fourth chapter, statistics of emigration and gold-hunting are given, with descriptions of Castle Garden in New York, the forwarding of emigrants through the States, and the caravans on the plains of the West. The closing chapter is on the "Political Life" of the United States, in which the author takes occasion to relate the career of the late Senator Douglas, who was his particular idol as a statesman, and for whom he electioneered in 1860. In the whole volume there is nothing new to an American reader; but its tone is kind and generous, the sympathies of the author are with freedom, and his admiration for our system of government is undisguised. In accuracy of observation, Eyma's volumes compare very favorably with those of his English brother novelist, Trollope, and they are certainly far more pithy and piquant in their style. Occasionally, indeed, we meet with strange and ridiculous exaggerations, as where it is said that "in the United States there are few persons, honest or knavish, criminal by accident or by habit, who have not occasion to buy the silence of the police." According to Eyma, the American police is mainly made up of rascals and their accomplices.

6. — *Le Monténégro, Histoire, Description, Mœurs, Usages, Législation, Constitution, Politique, Documents et Pièces Officielles. Avec une Carte du Monténégro et des Pays Adjacents.* Par HENRI DELARUE, Secrétaire du Prince Daniel 1^{er} (de 1856 à 1859). Paris: Du-prat. 16mo. 1862. pp. xiv. and 182.

THE singular promise and accomplishments of the young Henry Delarue, the rare beauty of his character, the union of conscientiousness, courage, kindness, and humanity with a quick and comprehensive genius, are described in the Preface to this posthumous work by the friend who knew him best, and can most fitly tell the loss that the literature of France has sustained by his early death. This book upon Monténégro, small as it is, is enough to show what its author could have done, had his life been spared. Its comprehensive title is not a misnomer. It does tell — concisely indeed, but very clearly — all that we need to give us correct ideas of the history, customs, morals, laws, and political condition of that province in the mountains of Illyria which has maintained its independence alike against Christian and Moslem, against the Kaiser and the Sultan. Delarue knew the brave mountaineers, and loved them. He admits that they are rude in manners, uncultivated, fanatical in their devotion to their Church, and im-